



## CPTS TEST-01 PRELIMS EXPLANATION 24-01-2024

1. Consider the following statements about Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC)

1. IVC has the largest geographical extent than any other contemporary civilisation
2. There may exist a rudimentary taxation system
3. No other contemporary civilisation has used burnt bricks in their town planning
4. Social inequalities were prevalent in IVC

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** The geographical expanse of Harappan culture extended from Jammu(North) to the Narmada estuary(South), and from Makran coast of Balochistan(West) to Meerut in U.P(North-East). The area formed a triangle which was larger than any other cultural zone (certainly bigger than ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia) in third and second millennium B.C.

**Option 2 is correct:** The existence of big buildings and rich structures in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro symbolises the ability of ruling class to mobilise labour and collect taxes. Probably, cereals were received as taxes from peasants for payment of wages and emergency uses. Some scholars argue that the standardised weights and measures found in the Indus Valley might have been used to collect taxes on goods.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** The use of burnt bricks in the Harappan cities is remarkable. The use of burnt bricks is also found in contemporary Mesopotamia, but they were used to a much greater extent in the Harappan cities.

**Option 4 is correct:** Some important sites of Harappan Culture had their own citadel, which was possibly occupied by ruling class. Below the citadel lay a lower town, which were inhabited by the common people. This indicates that there exist an inequalities in the society.

2. Consider the following statements about the agriculture practice used by Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) People

1. They had well developed irrigation system for agriculture
2. For storing water they have used Gabarbands
3. First evidence of Rice cultivation was found at Lothal
4. Harrapans reared cattle sheep, goat, buffalo and horses

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** Harappans grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed, and mustard. They also developed some new tools known as plough and was used to dig earth for planting the seeds and turning the soil. A method of irrigation was used due to less rainfall.

**Option 2 is correct:** Gabarbands or nalas enclosed by dams for storing water were a feature in some parts of IVC.

**Option 3 is correct:** At Lothal and Rangpur, the first evidence of rice cultivation from Indus valley civilisation was found

**Option 4 is incorrect:** The Harappan reared cattle sheep, goat, and buffalo. Water and pastures were present around many sites. People collected fruits, fish and hunted wild animals. However they haven't reared Horse.

3. Consider the following statements about metals used in ancient history

1. Copper and Gold were used by Stone age people for ornamentation purposes
2. Iron was the first metal used by Vedic people
3. Neolithic people were the first to transition from hunter-gatherer societies to settled lifestyle

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

**Option 1 is correct:** The Stone Age was a broad prehistoric period during which stone was widely used to make stone tools with an edge, a point, or a



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percussion surface. The period lasted for roughly 3.4 million years and ended between 4,000 BC and 2,000 BC, with the advent of metalworking. It therefore represents nearly 99.3% of human history. Though some simple metalworking of malleable metals, particularly the use of gold and copper for purposes of ornamentation, was known in the Stone Age

**Option 2 is incorrect:** Copper was the first metal to be used by Vedic people. The Vedic people may have used the copper mines of Khetri in Rajasthan. Copper objects have been found in Painted Grey Ware sites

**Option 3 is correct:** The Stone Age is also commonly divided into three distinct periods: the earliest and most primitive being the Paleolithic era; a transitional period with finer tools known as the Mesolithic era; and the final stage known as the Neolithic era. Neolithic peoples were the first to transition away from hunter-gatherer societies into the settled lifestyle of inhabiting towns and villages as agriculture became widespread.

4. In Vedic period, Women who composed hymns of Rigveda were called as

- (a) Brahmavadini
- (b) Akrishtabhasha
- (c) Sikatanivavari
- (d) Gaupayana

Ans: a (Brahmavadini)

**Explanation:** In Vedic period, women called Brhmavadini composed many hymns of Rigveda. Lopamudra, Ghosa, Nivavari and Vishwaware were prominent among them. Seventeen of the seers to whom the hymns of the Rig Veda were revealed were women – rishikas and brahmavadinis. They were Romasa, Lopamudra, Apata, Kadru, Vishvavara, Ghosha, Juhu, Vagambhrini, Paulomi, Jarita, ShraddhaKamayani, Urvashi, Sharnga, Yami, Indrani, Savitri and Devayani.

The Sama Veda mentions another four: Nodha (or Purvarchchika), Akrishtabhasha, Sikatanivavari (or Utararchchika) and Gaupayana

5. Consider the following statements about Ancient History

- 1. Vikram era was started by Vikramaditya to mark his victory over Shakas

- 2. Shakas were absorbed in Indian society as Kshatriyas, who had deviated from their duties and downfallen in status

- 3. Sakas were the first to introduce Gold Coins into India

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: b (Only two)

**Option 1 is correct:** King Vikramaditya started Vikram era in 58 B.C. to mark his victory over Shakas. The Vikram era, or Vikram samvat is an Indian calendar starting in 57 BC. Vikram Samvat; is the historical Hindu calendar of India and Nepal. It uses lunar months and solar sidereal years. It is the official calendar of Nepal.

**Option 2 is correct:** The law giver Manu stated that the Shakas and Parthians were the Kshatriyas who had deviated from their duties and fallen in status. The Greeks, the Shakas, Parthians and Kushans ultimately lost their identity in India. They became completely Indianized in the course of time.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins which can definitely be attributed to the kings. They were the first to issue gold coins in India. Coinage of Indo-Greek kingdom began to increasingly influence coins from other regions of India by the 1st century BCE.

6. Consider the following statements about Buddhism and Jainism

- 1. They both rejected the authority of Vedas
- 2. They both believed in the concept of Karma but rejected the concept of reincarnation of souls.
- 3. Both emphasised rights of animals
- 4. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Explanation:** In Buddhism, madhyammarga was stressed on. So the followers were advocated to



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choose the middle path. Thus, the avoidance of extremities was only in Buddhism. Whereas in Jainism, extremism and penance were advocated.

Factors	Explanation
Rejection of Vedas	Buddhism and Jainism rejected the notion of grand rituals along with the authority of the Vedas and the priestly class
Founders	Just like his contemporary, Gautama Buddha, Mahavir Jain was born into a royal family. Both of them renounced their comfortable lifestyle to attain enlightenment
Animal Rights	Both Buddhism and Jainism also stressed the principle of non-violence against animals and they must also be given equal respect as one gives to a fellow human being
Karma	Both Buddhism and Jainism believe in the concept of karma, which is an attachment of positive and negative forces to the soul based on a person's actions, beliefs, and spiritual attachments. Reincarnation carries this force forward and requires effort to purify the soul.
God and Scripture	Neither religion believes in God as the creator of the universe. They acknowledge all creation as being part of the universe's divinity. As such, their holy texts are not considered the word of a god or sacred stories.
Reincarnation	Buddhism and Jainism believe in the concept of reincarnation, which is the rebirth of the soul in a new body after the death of the previous body.

7. Consider the following pairs about Ashoka's Rock Edicts

Rock Edict	Significance
Sannati	Only edict depicts Ashoka as seated in his throne

Maski	First edict which mentions Ashoka's name as Devanampriyadarsi
Bhabru	Only inscription mentioned about his conversion to Buddhism

How many pairs given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: b (Only two)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Sannati in Karnataka is the only inscription which depicts the king Ashoka seated in his throne.

**Pair 2 is incorrectly matched:** The name Ashoka (not Devanampriyadarsi) is explicitly mentioned only in three rock edicts which are in Maski, Gujjara and Nittur. These inscriptions were mostly placed on the ancient highways.

**Pair 3 is correctly matched:** Bairut rock edict located in Rajasthan contains the information about the Ashoka's conversion into Buddhism.

8. Consider the following statements

1. Vakataka's call themselves as 'Hariputras'
2. Vakataka's were great patron of Buddhism and Jainism
3. The rock cut Buddhist caves at Ajantha were built under the patronage of Vakataka emperor, Harishena
4. Sarvasena was the author of Harivijaya, the story of bringing the Parijata tree from heaven by Krishnawrote in prakrit.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** Vakatakas in their inscriptions mention themselves as 'Hariputras'.

**Option 2 is incorrect:** Vakatakas were the patrons of brahmanicaland some rulers also patronised Buddhism also but there is no evidence for patronage of Jainism. They were devotees of Vishnu and Shiva, but they continued protection to Buddhist and Jain traders.



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**Option 3 is correct:**Harishena (c. 475–500) succeeded his father Devasena. He was a great patron of Buddhist architecture, art and culture. The World Heritage monument Ajanta Caves is surviving example of his works.Three of the Buddhist caves at Ajanta, two viharas – caves XVI and XVII and a chaitya – cave XIX were excavated and decorated with painting and sculptures during the reign of Harishena.

**Option 4 is correct:** Sarvasena took the title of Dharmamaharaja. He is also known as the author of Harivijaya in Prakrit which is based on the story of bringing the parijata tree from heaven by Krishna. This work, praised by later writers is lost. He is also known as the author of many verses of the Prakrit GahaSattasai.

9. Consider the following pairs about Harshavardhana

1. He laid the foundation of Nalanda university
2. He also been called as Siladitya
3. Administration under Harshavardhana was more feudal than it was under Gupta rulers.
4. In Battle of Narmada, he was defeated by Chaukyan king, Pulakesin II

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is incorrect:**Kumaragupta laid the foundation of Nalanda University.

**Option 2 is correct:**Siladitya is the title of king Harshavardhana mentioned in the book of the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang.

**Option 3 is correct:** Harshavardhana governed his empire on the same lines as Gupta, except that his administration became more feudal and decentralised.

**Option 4 is correct:** At the height of Harsha's power, his realm covered much of northern and northwestern India, with the Narmada River as its southern boundary. He eventually made Kanyakubja (present-day Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh state) his imperial capital, and reigned till 647 CE. Harsha was defeated by the Emperor Pulakeshin II of the Chalukya dynasty in the Battle of Narmada, when he tried to expand his empire into the southern peninsula of India.

10. After Huna's invasion of Roman Empire, Indian merchants relied more and more on the

- (a) African Trade
- (b) South East Asian Trade
- (c) Western Europe Trade
- (d) Middle Eastern Trade

Ans: b (South East Asian Trade)

**Explanation:** The Huna invasions are said to have seriously damaged India's trade with Europe and Central Asia, particularly Indo-Roman trade relations, which the Gupta Empire had greatly benefited from. The Guptas had been exporting numerous luxury products such as silk, leather goods, fur, iron products, ivory, pearl and pepper from centers such as Nasik, Paithan, Pataliputra and Benares. The Huna invasion probably disrupted these trade relations and the tax revenues that came with them.

Hunas invasion ended the Roman empire. It forced the Indian merchants to look for developed markets in the eastern region. So South East Asia trade availed them of the opportunity.

11. The concept of Eight-Fold path forms the theme of

- (a) Mahaparinibbana sutta
- (b) Divyavadana
- (c) Dharma Chakra Pravartana sutta
- (d) Dipavamsa

Ans: c (Dharma chakra Pravartana sutta)

**Explanation:** The concept of Eight-fold path forms the theme of 'Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta' which means turning of the wheel of law. This gives Noble Eightfold Path and also Four Noble Truths.

Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta is considered to be the first sermon of the Buddha. The main topics of this sutta are Four Noble Principles of Buddhism. This sutta also refers to the concepts of Middle way, impermanence and dependent origination.

### The four noble truths are

- Dukkha: Was a Innate characteristic of existence in the samsara
- Samudhaya: Comes with Tanha
- Nirodha: Can be attained by renouncement of Tanha
- Marga: Path leading to the renouncement of Tanha.



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### The noble Eightfold Paths are:

Right view, Right Intention, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Effort, Right Livelihood, Right Concentration, Right Mindfulness.

### Dipavamasa :

Dipavamsa was the oldest record regarding the history of Srilanka. Together with Mahavamsa it forms the basic source for ancient history of India and Sri Lanka.

It is the first completely compiled Pali text in Sri Lanka and the last one that published with anonymity. It also talks about the visit of Buddha to the 3 places in Srilanka. The places being Kelaniya, Anuradhapuram and Sri Pada.

### Divyavadana:

Divyavadana was a Sankrit text of Buddhist Avadanas many origination from Mula+Sarvasti+Vadanvinaya texts ( is a Monastic code of a group that believes that all exists and all depends on Karma) dated to 2nd century CE. The stories itself are so ancient that may be among the oldest Buddhist texts. Typically the stories involves the Buddha explaining to a group of disciples about how a person actions in the previous life effects the present actions. The predominant theme is the vast accrued merit (or) Puniya from making offerings to enlightened beings and stups in the holy sites.

### MahaparinibbanaSutta :

Maha+Pari+Nibbana sutta is a scripture belongs to the Sutta Pitika( it is a one of the 3 collections of teachings of Buddha the other 2 are Vinaya Pitika and AbhidharmaPitika) of Theravada Buddhism. The tells us about the end of Gautham Buddha's life or Parinirvana of Buddha. It is most referred source regarding the Buddha's death.

12. Consider the following pairs about Bodhisattvas

Bodhisattva	Known for
Avalokiteshwara	Bodhisattva of infinite compassion and Buddha of infinite light
Maitreya	Bodhisattva of power, strength energy
Vajrapani	Future Buddha, who will bring true Buddhist teachings back to the world

Manjusri	Bodhisattva of wisdom and insight
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How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Avalokoteswara (or) Padmapani: He represents the Bodhisattva of infinite compassion and Buddha of infinite light

**Pair 2 is incorrectly matched:**Maitreya: Represents future Buddha, who will bring true Buddhist teaching back to the world.

**Pair 3 is incorrectly matched:** Vajrapani: Bodhisattva that represents power and forceful energy

**Pair 4 is correctly matched:**Manjusri: Represents the wisdom and insight.

13. Consider the following statements about edicts of Ashoka

- 1. They throw light on the career of Ashoka
- 2. They are found only across the Indian subcontinent.
- 3. They were written specifically in Prakrit language to enable common people to understand the royal message
- 4. Delhi-Topra major pillar edict illustrates work the done by Ashoka to Dhamma policy

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** The edicts of Ashoka throw light on the career of Ashoka, his external and domestic policies, and the extent of his empire

**Option 2 is incorrect:** They found not only Indian Subcontinent but also in Kandhar in Afghanistan

**Option 3 is correct:** The inscriptions were composed in Prakrit language and written in the Brahmi script throughout the greater part of Indian subcontinent. But in north-western part of India they appear in Kharosthi script and in Khandhar in Afghanistan they were written in Aramaic, in Greek script and Greek



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language. These variations to enable to common people to understand the message of the king.

**Option 4 is correct:** Delhi-Topra is a last major pillar edict: 7<sup>th</sup>. It tells us the works done by Ashoka for Dhamma policy. Also tells us that all sects desire both self-control and purity of mind.

14. Consider the following statements reasons for the decline of Buddhism in Indian subcontinent

1. Central Asian tribes who ruled India during post Mauryan period embraced Brahmanism and stopped donations to Buddhist monks
2. Towards the end of ancient period, Buddha was considered the as one of the incarnations of Lord Vishnu and thus became a part of Vaishnavism.
3. The Kings of Gupta Dynasty strongly opposed Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** Central Asian tribes who ruled India in post Mauryan age embraced Buddhism as it gave them easier access to the Indian Society.

**Option 2 is correct:** Buddha became the 9th Incarnation of the Dashavatar Vishnu and thus became Part of Vaishnavism. This led to the decline of Buddhism.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** The Gupta Period was a time of great Development of Hindu Culture but even then nearly half the Population supported Buddhism. Although, the Gupta Kings were followers of Brahmanism but they were liberal to Buddhism and Jainism. The Guptas were traditionally a Hindu dynasty. They were patronizers of Brahmanism and allowed followers of Buddhism and Jainism to practice their religions. Sanchi remained an important centre of Buddhism. Kumaragupta I (455 CE) is said to have founded Nalanda.

15. Consider the following statements about Shrenis during the Ancient period

1. They helped in improving the social status of Vaishyas

2. They contributed to the development of Buddhist art
3. All the shrines were bound by Manu smriti only.
4. They became so powerful that overthrown some regional kingdoms

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Option 1 is correct:** By organizing themselves into guilds, the artisans and traders could negotiate with the state authorities with greater force to make their voice heard and grievances redress. This not only facilitated trade and commerce but also added to the importance of Vaishyas.

**Option 2 is correct:** Guild worked as banks, and courts, and made religious and charitable donations. Most of the donations were attributed to Buddhism and Jainism, which ultimately contributed to the development of the respective Art.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** Members were bound by guild-specific dharma. The Manusmriti stated "A king must inquire into the law of groups (jāti), of districts (ganapada), of guilds (shreni), and of families (kula).

**Option 4 is incorrect:** Improved condition of trade and commerce increased the tax collection by state. The improved tax revenue increased the political stability, as on account of high tax collection state could manage huge army.

16. Consider the following statements about the scientific progress during the Ancient time

1. Zero was discovered by Arya Bhatta who belongs to 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE
2. Brahmagupta gave rules for working with zeros, positive and negative numbers
3. A large number of hymns in Yajurveda are associated with Ayurveda
4. People had sound knowledge of geometry in Harappan period.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three



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(d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** Aryabhata, a great astronomer of the classic age of India was the one who invented the digit “0” (zero) for which he became immortal. He belongs to Gupta dynasty which existed between 319-550 CE.

**Option 2 is correct:** Brahmagupta: (598-668 CE): He is a 7th century mathematician and astronomer known for his works Brahma+Stuta+Siddhanta( rules to work with Zero, and work with negative and positive numbers) and Khandaka+Adyaya(work on planets). Brahmagupta was the 1st person to gave complete detailed rules on working with Zero. He also known for giving formula for Cyclic quadrilaterals and Fibonacci series.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** A large number of hymns in Atharva Veda (and not Yajur Veda) are associated with Ayurveda. Ayurveda is, first and foremost, a science of preventative living through the application of accrued wisdom. Ayurveda offers Effective Treatments for various kinds of diseases. Charaka Samhita, composed by Charak, refers to various diseases with cure and treatments, also about prevention and control through diet.

**Option 4 is correct:** Brick construction of Harappa show that people had sound knowledge of geometry.

17. Consider the following statements about Megasthene’s observations of Indian society

1. Division of society was based on occupation pursued by people
2. No slavery was observed by Megasthanes
3. Special officers were appointed to ensure that no foreigner was harmed
4. Although the code of punishment was severe, the incidences of thefts and robbery were common

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** Indian society was divided into seven classes comprising of philosophers, agriculturists, soldiers, artisans, shepherds and hunters, officials in government and spies. This

division of society was based on the occupation pursued by the people.

**Option 2 is correct:** Megasthenes states that there were no slaves in India, but the Arthashastra attests to the existence of slavery in contemporary India

**Option 3 is correct:**The foreigners are treated well. Special officers are appointed to ensure that no foreigner is harmed, and judges hand out harsh punishment to those who take unfair advantage of the foreigners. Sick foreigners are attended by physicians and taken care of. Foreigners who die in India are buried, and their property is delivered to their relatives

**Option 4 is incorrect:** People generally were honest, the incidences of thefts and robbery were rare. The code of punishment was severe.

18. Consider the following statements about Satavahana rulers

1. Nanaghat inscription refers to Gautamiputra Satakarni as ‘Dakshinapathapathi’
2. Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda became great centres of art under Satavahanas.
3. Gautamiputra Satakarni issued Ujjain type of coins.
4. Amaravati style sculpture influenced by sculpture of South East Asia

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** The Naneghat inscription is thought to have been made during the reign of Satakarni I. According to the inscription, he married Nayanika (Naganika), daughter of the Maharathi Tranakayiro Kalalaya, scion of the Amgiya (Ambhiya) family. She wrote the Naneghat inscription, in which she describes Satakarni as "Lord of Dakshinapatha, wielder of the unchecked wheel of Sovereignty". The Naneghat inscription of Naganika suggests that Satakarni performed two horse sacrifices (Aswamedha), to proclaim his sovereignty.

**Option 2 is correct:** Amravati and Nagarjunakonda were great centre of Art patronised by Satavahanas and their successors, Ikshvakus.

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**Option 3 is incorrect:** The Satavahanas were early issuers of Indian state coinage struck with images of their rulers. They formed a cultural bridge and played a vital role in trade and the transfer of ideas and culture to and from the Indo-Gangetic Plain to the southern tip of India. Coins with images of rulers is so prominent during the reign of Yajna Satakarni.

Ujjain type of coins are a series of coins issued by Yajna Sri Satakarni. These coins are made of potin, a mixture of copper, lead, and tin, and have a round or square shape. They feature an elephant with a raised trunk on the obverse, and a four-orbed Ujjain symbol on the reverse. The Ujjain symbol is a complex star-like geometric pattern that might have had a cosmological and spiritual significance. The coins also have a Brahmi legend that reads “(Siri) Yajna Sataka(nisa)”, meaning “the illustrious Yajna Satakarni”



Coin of Gautamiputra Yajna Satakarni

**Option 4 is correct:** The Satavahana rulers are also remarkable for their contributions to Buddhist art and architecture. They built great stupas in the Krishna River Valley, including the stupa at Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh. The stupas were decorated in marble slabs and sculpted with subjects including scenes from the life of the Buddha, portrayed in a characteristic slim and elegant style. The regional Amaravati style of sculpture also influenced the sculpture of Southeast Asia.

19. Consider the following statements regarding tenets of Jainism

1. Buddhism and Jainism both believed in rebirth
2. Jainism even prohibited the practise agriculture for its followers
3. To take more than one's need is also considered theft in Jainism

4. Brahmacharya as one of the five vows was added by Mahavira

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

**Option 1 is correct:** Both Buddhism and Jainism emphasize the concept of karma, which refers to the law of cause and effect. They believe that one's actions, thoughts, and intentions have consequences that affect future lives. The accumulation of positive or negative karma determines the conditions of rebirth

**Option 2 is correct:** Jainism prohibited the practise of war and even agriculture for its followers. Eventually Jains confined themselves to trade and mercantile activities.

**Option 3 is correct:** Non-stealing is one of the five vows of promoted by Jainism. Stealing consists of taking another property without his consent. To take more than one needs is also considered theft in Jainism.

**Option 4 is correct:** Brahmachary added by Mahavira. Total abstinence from sensual pleasure and the pleasure of all five senses is called celibacy. Sensual pleasure is an infatuating force, which sets aside all virtues and reason at the time of indulgence.

20. Consider the following animals

1. Oxen
2. Pigs
3. Cows
4. Goats
5. Sheep

How many of the above animals were being domesticated by Harappan people?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) Only four

Ans: d (Only four)

**Explanation:** Harappans kept animals on a large scale. Oxen, Buffaloes, Goats, Sheep and Pigs were domesticated. The humped bulls were favoured. Cats and dogs were also regarded as pets. They also kept Asses, Elephant and Camels. No evidence has been





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found regarding the domestication of cow in Harappan period.

21. Consider the following items/things that appeared in Indian history

1. Punch marked coins
2. Gold coins
3. Iron plough
4. Ochre coloured pottery

Arrange the above items in chronological order

- (a) 1-2-3-4
- (b) 4-3-1-2
- (c) 4-3-2-1
- (d) 3-2-1-4

Ans: b(4-3-1-2)

### Explanation:

**Ochre Coloured Pottery:** The Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) culture, which is a Bronze Age culture, was used in India. It is generally dated from 2000–1500 BCE. The OCP culture extended from eastern Punjab to northeastern Rajasthan and western Uttar Pradesh in the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

**Iron plough:** Based on the real-time information, iron ploughs came into use in India during the Vedic Period. Iron ploughs were particularly useful in Vedic society because they had a great deal of animal labor, including water buffalo and elephants, to help with cultivation. The ploughshare, which is the cutting part of the plough, was made of iron, replacing the older ploughshare made of khadira wood

Punched marked silver coins belongs to Pre-Mauryan period i.e between 322-187 BCE.

Gold coins were issued by Indo-Greeks for the first time. They belongs to 3-5<sup>th</sup> century CE.

22. Who among the following were the followers of essence of Shramana philosophy?

1. Buddhism
2. Jainism
3. Ajivikas
4. Yoga

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

**Explanation:** “Shramana” means striving, and shramanas were people who had left their home, went wandering in the forests, wilds and cities to search for the truth about life and the universe. They included many groups, sects and varieties of opinion. The most famous were the Buddhists, the Jains, the Yogis and the materialist Lokayata followers of Charvaka. But they also included many groups who have now disappeared but were important for centuries, for instance the Ajivikas. Ashoka emerged as the most powerful king of the Mauryan dynasty who patronised the shramana tradition in the third century BCE.

23. Consider the following statements about ‘Anekantavada’ doctrine

1. It is one of the core doctrine of Buddhism
2. It provides for the complexity in ultimate truth and reality and thus support non-absolutism
3. The dialectical concepts of syadvada and nayavada arose from it

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** Anekantavada is the fundamental doctrine of Jainism which emphasize that the ultimate truth and reality is complex, and has multiple aspects.

**Option 2 is correct:** It states that the ultimate truth and reality is complex and has multiple aspects. According to Jainism, no single, specific statement can describe the nature of existence and the absolute truth. This knowledge (Kevala Jnana), it adds, is comprehended only by the Arihants. Other beings and their statements about absolute truth are incomplete, and at best a partial truth. All knowledge claims, according to the anekāntavāda doctrine must be qualified in many ways, including being affirmed and denied. Anekāntavāda is a fundamental doctrine of Jainism.

**Option 3 is correct:** The origins of anekāntavāda can be traced back to the teachings of Mahāvīra (599–527 BCE), the 24th Jain Tīrthankara. The dialectical concepts of syādvāda "conditioned viewpoints" and nayavāda "partial viewpoints" arose from



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anekāntavāda in the medieval era, providing Jainism with more detailed logical structure and expression.

24. Consider the following pairs about caves in different parts of India

Cave	Location
Ajantha caves	Maharashtra
Lomas Rishi caves	Uttar Pradesh
Saptarni caves	Madhya Pradesh
Sittanavasal caves	Tamil Nadu

How many pairs given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** The Ajanta Caves are 29 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from the second century BCE to about 480 CE in the Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar District of Maharashtra state in India. Ajanta Caves are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Universally regarded as masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, the caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present emotions through gesture, pose and form.

**Pair 2 is incorrectly matched:** The Lomas Rishi Cave, also called the Grotto of Lomas Rishi, is one of the man-made Barabar Caves in the Barabar and Nagarjuni hills of Jehanabad district in the Indian state of Bihar. This rock-cut cave was carved out as a sanctuary. It was built during the Ashokan period of the Maurya Empire in the 3rd century BC, as part of the sacred architecture of the Ajivikas, an ancient religious and philosophical group of India that competed with Jainism and became extinct over time.

**Pair 3 is incorrectly matched:** Saptarni Cave, also referred to as Saptaparni guha (Saraiki) or sattapaṇṇiguhā (Pali), literally Seven-leaves-cave (cognate with sapta, sept), is a Buddhist cave site about 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) southwest from Rajgir, Bihar, India. It is embedded in a hill. The Saptaparni Cave is important in the Buddhist tradition, because many believe it to be the site in which Buddha spent some time before his death, and where the first

Buddhist council was held after Buddha died (paranirvana).

**Pair 4 is correctly matched:**Sittanavasal Cave (also, ArivarKoil) is a 2nd-century Tamil Śramaṇa complex of caves in Sittanavasal village in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu, India. While the Sittanavasal village is dated from 1st century BC to 10th century AD when Jainism flourished here, the Temple-cave was initially dated to Pallava King Mahendravarman I (580–630 AD) prior to his conversion from Jainism to Hinduism as a Shaivite. However, an inscription attributes its renovation to a Pandyan king probably Maran Sendan (654–670 AD) or ArikesariMaravarman (670–700 AD).

25. Consider the following statements about life of Indus valley people

1. Indus valley society was predominantly matriarchal
2. Spinning of Cotton and Wool was very common
3. Both men and women used to wear a large variety of ornaments
4. Beads were manufactured from jasper, steatite, lapis lazuli as well as metals like copper and bronze

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

**Option 1 is correct:** The people of this civilization were peace-loving. The society was predominantly matriarchal. There were strong family organisations among the people. Social amusements included hunting wild animals, bullfighting, fishing, and clay modelling

**Option 2 is correct:** It is evident from the discovery of a large number of spindles and spindle whorls in the houses of the Indus Valley that spinning of cotton and wool was very common. The fact that both the rich and the poor practised spinning is indicated by finds of whorls made of the expensive faience as also of the cheap pottery and shell.

**Option 3 is correct:** The Harappan men and women decorated themselves with a large variety of ornaments produced from every conceivable material



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ranging from precious metals and gemstones to bone and baked clay. While necklaces, fillets, armllets and finger-rings were commonly worn by both sexes, women wore girdles, earrings and anklets. Hoards of jewellery found at Mohenjodaro and Lothal include necklaces of gold and semi-precious stones, copper bracelets and beads, gold earrings and head ornaments, faience pendants and buttons, and beads of steatite and gemstones.

**Option 4 is correct:** The bead industry seems to have been well developed as evident from the factories discovered at Chanhudaro and Lothal. Beads were made of cornelian, amethyst, jasper, crystal, quartz, steatite, turquoise, lapis lazuli, etc. Metals like copper, bronze and gold, and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay were also used for manufacturing beads.

26. Consider the following statements about Sangam literature

1. The narrative Sangam texts give some idea of state formation with heroic poetry.
2. Melkanakku, the didactic texts, was the work of brahmana Prakrit-Sanskrit scholars
3. Kapilar contributed around 10% of the entire corpus
4. Sangam literature also includes Buddhist and Jainist epics

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** The narrative Sangam texts give some idea of the state formation in which the army consisted of groups of warriors, and the taxation system and judiciary appeared in a rudimentary state. The narrative texts provide this information with heroic poetry in which heroes are glorified and perpetual wars and cattle raids frequently mentioned.

**Option 2 is incorrect:** The Sangam literature can roughly be divided into two groups, narrative and didactic. The narrative texts are called Melkanakku or Eighteen Major Works which consist eight ethnologies and ten idylls. The didactic works are called Kilkanakku or Eighteen Minor Works.

Melkannakku: They are works of heroic poetry in which heroes are glorified and perpetual wars and cattle raids during that time were frequently mentioned.

**Option 3 is correct:** Kapilar, the most prolific poet alone contributing just little less than 10% of the entire corpus. These poems vary between 3 and 782 lines long. The bardic poetry of the Sangam era is largely about love (akam) and war (puram), with the exception of the shorter poems such as in Paripaatal which is more religious and praise Vishnu and Murugan.

**Option 4 is correct:** The Sangam literature also includes Buddhist and Jainist epics.

27. Consider the following statements about Navayana Buddhism

1. It is a modern re-interpretation of Buddhism founded by Dr. B.R Ambedkar
2. It is influenced by Hinduism
3. 'The Buddha and His Dhamma' is holy book of this school
4. It has twenty two vows that also demonstrate the social movement aspect.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** Navayāna Buddhism, the modern re-interpretation of Buddhism founded and developed by the Indian jurist, social reformer, and scholar B. R. Ambedkar it is otherwise called Neo-Buddhism and Ambedkarite Buddhism

**Option 2 is incorrect:** It is different from traditionally recognized branches of Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana and rejects them. And moreover, it also rejects the Hinduism.

**Option 3 is correct:** In 1935, during his disagreements with Mahatma Gandhi, Ambedkar announced his intent to convert from Hinduism to Buddhism. Over the next two decades, Ambedkar studied Buddhist texts and wrote 'The Buddha and His Dhamma' which is the primary doctrine of those who follow Navayana Buddhism

**Option 4 is correct:** It is believed by Ambedkarite Buddhists that these vows are the guidelines of the

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social revolution that motivates human instincts. These vows demonstrate both the social movement aspect of Navayana Buddhism, and demonstrate its core deviation from earlier sects of Buddhism. In India, these vows are taken as an oath by individuals or groups of people when they convert to Buddhism.

28. Which of the following is the youngest Dravidian language?

- (a) Telugu
- (b) Kannada
- (c) Malayalam
- (d) Tamil

Ans: c (Malayalam)

**Explanation:** The Dravidian language family, consists of 80 varieties spoken by nearly 220 million people across southern and central India, was originated about 4,500 years ago. The Dravidian language family's four largest languages — Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu — have literary traditions spanning centuries, of which Tamil reaches back the furthest. Along with Sanskrit, Tamil is one of the world's classical languages, but unlike Sanskrit, there is continuity between its classical and modern forms documented in inscriptions, poems, and secular and religious texts and songs. Telugu is the largest of all Dravidian languages while Tamil is in the oldest and purest form. Malayalam is the smallest and the youngest of the Dravidian Group.

29. Consider the following statements about the 'Dancing Girl' artefact of Indus Valley Civilisation

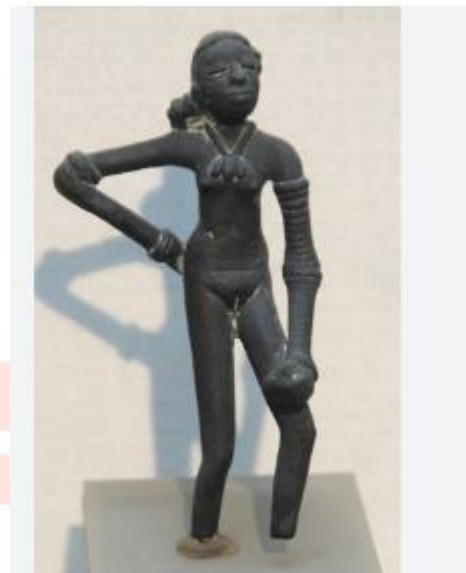
1. It is a four-inch copper figure found in Harappa.
2. Her right hand is on her hip and the left hand is clasped in a traditional Indian dance gesture.
3. The fan-shaped head-dress with a cuplike projection on each side is a distinct decorative feature
4. A cowry shell necklace is seen around her neck

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** One of the best known artefacts from the Indus Valley is this approximately four-inch-high copper figure of a dancing girl found in Mohenjo Daro.



**Option 2 is correct:** Her right hand is on her hip and her left hand is clasped in a traditional Indian dance gesture.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** There is no any headdress or any projection for decoration. The dancing girl has been shown with her long hair tied in a bun.

**Option 4 is correct:** A cowry shell necklace is seen around her neck with bangles covering her left arm and a bracelet and an amulet or bangle adorning her right arm. She has large eyes and flat nose. This figure is full of expression and bodily vigour and conveys a lot of information.

30. Which of the following sites depicts the sculpture of the lord Siva as 'Ardhanarishwara'?

- (a) Ajanta caves
- (b) Ellora caves
- (c) Elephanta caves
- (d) Bagh caves

Ans: c (Elephanta caves)

**Explanation:** Elephanta caves are the rock-cut caves carved with giant elephant in the 8th century AD, off the Mumbai harbour. The masterpiece is a three-faced image (Trimurti) representing the Maheshwara aspect of Shiva. Trimurti represents Brahma (creator), Vishnu (Preserver) and Shiva (destroyer).



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Ardhanarishwara- the lord who is both male and female, is carved in a single rock. The left face presents the fierce male aspect of Shiva, and the face of right, the gentle feminine qualities of his all-transcending nature.

31. Consider the following statements

1. It consists of paintings from Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Age
2. It has the largest and oldest collection of Rock paintings in Vindhya Ranges
3. It has been declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2003

The characteristics given above describe which of the following historic cave in India?

- (a) Ajantha
- (b) Bhimbetka
- (c) Ellora
- (d) Elephant

Ans: b (Bhimbetka)

**Explanation:** The caves of Bhimbetka, near Bhopal, in Madhya Pradesh, were discovered in 1957–58 by eminent archaeologist V.S. Wakankar.

- It is the largest and oldest collection of Rock paintings in Vindhya Ranges.
- It consists of paintings from seven historical periods, which includes paintings from Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic ages as well.
- The themes of paintings found here are of great variety, ranging from mundane events of daily life in those times to sacred and royal images. These include hunting, dancing, music, horse and elephant riders, animal fighting, honey collection, decoration of bodies, and other household scenes.
- It has been declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2003.

32. Consider the following statements about Mauryan period

1. Worship of Yakshas and Mother goddesses were prevalent during Mauryan period.
2. Multiple forms of worship was also assimilated in Buddhism and Jainism

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1

- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c (Both 1 and 2)

**Option 1 is correct:** Worship of Yakshas and mother-goddesses were prevalent during Mauryan period. Yaksha worship was very popular before and after the advent of Buddhism.

**Option 2 is correct:** Religious practices during Mauryan period had many dimensions and were not confined to just one particular mode of worship. So, multiple forms of worship existed and was also assimilated in Buddhism and Jainism.

33. Consider the following statements about religion in ancient India

1. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism
2. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary but existed forever in a latent form.
3. Svetambaras added time (kala) as new eternal substance

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: a (Only one)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** Sautantrika and Sammitiya were the sects from Hinayana Buddhism. There were two major sects in Jainism, which were, Svetambara and Digambara. Sautantrika and Sammitiya were originated around 100 AD - 200 AD, thus were one of the early schools or sub-sects of Buddhism.

**Option 2 is correct:** Sarvastivadin were one of the most influential orthodox Buddhist monastic groups. They uphold the doctrines in Mahavibhasa and thus were called 'vaibhasikas'. They are believed to have given rise to the mulasarvastivada sect as well as sautantrika tradition. The Sarvastivada argued that all dharmas exist in the past, present and future, the "three times". Vasubandhu's 'AbhidharmakosaKarika' states, "He who affirms the existence of the dharmas of the three time periods [past, present and future] is held to be a Sarvastivadin." Thus, Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly



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momentary but existed forever (that is in all three periods) in a latent form.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** Svetambara follow the preachings of Parsvanatha, that is, they believe in only four restrains (except Brahmacharya) to be followed to attain Kevalya. Svetambara tradition of Jainism indicates five eternal substances in existence: Soul (jiva), Matter (pudgala), Space (akasha), motion (Dharma) and rest (Adharma), unlike Digambaras which add the sixth eternal substance as time (kala).

34. With reference to religious history of India, the term 'Thangka' refers to

- (a) A style of temple construction
- (b) A religious art used as a tool for meditation
- (c) A sacred assembly for tribal sacrifices
- (d) A religious ritual of piercing forearms

Ans: b (A religious art used as a tool for meditation)

**Explanation:** A thangka is a Tibetan Buddhist painting on cotton, silk appliqué, usually depicting a Buddhist deity, scene, or mandala. Thangkas are traditionally kept unframed and rolled up when not on display, mounted on a textile backing somewhat in the style of Chinese scroll paintings, with a further silk cover on the front. Most thangkas were intended for personal meditation or instruction of monastic students. They often have elaborate compositions including many very small figures. A central deity is often surrounded by other identified figures in a symmetrical composition. Narrative scenes are less common, but do appear. Thangka serve as important teaching tools depicting the life of the Buddha, various influential lamas and other deities and bodhisattvas. One subject is the Wheel of Life (Bhavachakra), which is a visual representation of the Abhidharma teachings (Art of Enlightenment).

35. Consider the following statements about Jainism

- 1. Nirgrantha is the one who is detached or free from possession.
- 2. A Jina believes in world being created and maintained by Universal laws

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c (Both 1 and 2)

**Option 1 is correct:** Svetambar (the "white-clad"), on the other hand, hold the belief that true purity exists in the mind. Svetambaras are the biggest sect and consist of both men and women. Nirgranth is made up of two words "Nir" meaning without and "granth" meaning knots or attachments. A Jain muni (monk) is called Nirgranth because he doesn't have any kind of attachment with worldly things.

**Option 2 is correct:** Jainism belongs to Nastik school of philosophy and do not believe in a single, all-knowing and all powerful god. Jinas or tirthankars who are revered as the originators of the religion propagated the philosophy that the world is created and maintained by Universal laws.

36. Consider the following statements about Upanishads

- 1. Mundaka Upanishad is the source of the phrase SatyamevaJayate, the national motto of India
- 2. Mundaka Upanishad embedded inside Atharva veda
- 3. Kena Upanishad talks about existence of Atman and the knowledge and spirituality are the goals of every creature

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** The Mundaka Upanishad is the source of the phrase SatyamevaJayate, which is the national motto of India. It appears in its national emblem with four lions

**Option 2 is correct:** It is a part of Atharvanaveda and list as number 5 in Muktika Canon. It talks about that the oblations and pious gifts are foolish and do nothing to reduce unhappiness in creatures in the present and past births. Only the knowledge can free a man from all his unhappiness. It also talks about freedom, fearlessness, complete liberation and self sufficiency and bliss.

**Option 3 is correct:** Kenaupanishad is part of Samaveda and listed as number 2 in the Muktika Canon. It talks about Spiritual Man, Self is a wonderful being even gods worship. Atman exists



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and the knowledge and spirituality are the goals of every creature.

37. Consider the following pairs about rivers mentioned in Rig Veda

Rig Vedic Name	River
Vitasta	Jhelum
Purushni	Beas
Vipas	Ravi
Shutudri	Sutlej

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Explanation:** The vedic period ( 1500-500 BCE) between this time Vedas: the sacred texts of Hinduism, were being composed.

The early vedic period or Rig Vedic period belongs to the period between 1500-1000 BCE.

Initially Aryas lived in the SaptaSindu area i.e land between the seven river.

- Sindh: Indus
- Vipash: Beas,
- Vitasta: Jhelum
- Parushani: Ravi
- Asikini: Chenab
- Shutudri: Sutlej
- Saraswathi

38. Consider the following pairs about Vedangas and their meaning/usage

Vedanga	Meaning/Usage
Shiksha	Phonetics
Nirukta	Ritual instruction
Kalpa	Grammar
Jyotisha	Astronomy

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** The Vedangas are six auxiliary disciplines of Hinduism that developed in

ancient times and have been connected with the study of the Vedas.

Shiksha: phonetics, phonology, pronunciation. This auxiliary discipline has focused on the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet, accent, quantity, stress, melody and rules of euphonic combination of words during a Vedic recitation.

**Pair 2 is incorrectly matched:** Nirukta: etymology, explanation of words, particularly those that are archaic and have ancient uses with unclear meaning. This auxiliary discipline has focused on linguistic analysis to help establish the proper meaning of the words, given the context they are used in.

**Pair 3 is incorrectly matched:** Kalpa: ritual instructions. This field focused on standardizing procedures for Vedic rituals, rites of passage rituals associated with major life events such as birth, wedding and death in family, as well as discussing the personal conduct and proper duties of an individual in different stages of his life.

**Pair 4 is correctly matched:** Jyotisha: Right time for rituals with the help of position of nakshatras and asterisms and astronomy. This auxiliary Vedic discipline focused on time keeping.

39. Consider the following exported items of trade between South India and Roman Empire during the Sangam age

1. Spices
2. Wine
3. Ivory
4. Silk
5. Precious Stones

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All Five

Ans: b (Only three)

**Explanation:** The economy of the ancient Tamil country, Sangam era: 200 BCE – 200 CE describes the ancient economy of a region in southern India that mostly covers the present-day states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The people of ancient Tamil country engaged in brisk overseas trade with Rome; the trade reached a peak after the discovery of a direct route for merchant ships between Tamilakam and Egypt, taking advantage of the monsoon winds. The



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economic prosperity of the Tamils depended on foreign trade. Literary, archaeological and numismatic sources confirm the trade relationship between Tamilakam and Rome, where spices and pearls from India were in great demand. With the accession of Augustus in 27 BCE, trade between Tamilakam and Rome received a tremendous boost and culminated at the time of Nero who died in 68 CE. At that point, trade declined until the death of Caracalla (217 CE), after which it almost ceased. It was revived again under the Byzantine emperors. Under the early Roman emperors, there was a great demand for articles of luxury, especially beryl. Most of the articles of luxury mentioned by the Roman writers came from Tamilakam. In the declining period, cotton and industrial products were still imported by Rome. The exports from the Tamil country included pepper, pearls, ivory, textiles and gold ornaments, while the imports were luxury goods such as glass, coral, wine and topaz. The government provided the essential infrastructure such as good harbors, lighthouses, and warehouses to promote overseas trade. During the Sangam era, Silk was largely exported from China to all over the world.

40. Consider the following statements about Mahajanapadas and Sangas

1. While most Mahajanapadas were monarchies ruled by one king, the Sanghas were oligarchies ruled by collectively of kings
2. While Mahavira belongs to Mahajanapada, Buddha was from Sangha

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a (Only 1)

**Option 1 is correct:** Most Mahajanapadas were ruled by Kings (Monarchies). But some of them, known as ganas or Sanghas were Oligarchies, where power was shared by a number a men, often collectively called as Rajas.

Republican states in Mahajanapadas: Malla, Kamboja, Kuru, Vajji

**Option 2 is incorrect:** Both Mahavira and the Buddha belonged to Sanghas. Buddha belonged to a

small gana known as the Sakya gana, and was a kshatriya. Mahavira belonged to the Vajji sangha.

41. Consider the following statements about pre-historic India

1. Palaeolithic men of India belongs to Negrito race
2. Bone tools of upper Palaeolithic period can be found in Ellora and Ajanata caves
3. First Palaeolithic tool discovered was Pallavaramhandaxe by Sir Mortimer Wheeler

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: a (Only one)

Option 1 is correct: The Palaeolithic men of India are said to have belonged to the Negrito race

Option 2 is incorrect: Bone tools of Upper Palaeolithic period found only at cave cites of Kurnool and Muchchatla Chintamani Gayi in Andhra Pradesh

Option 3 is incorrect: Homo habilis– He had a face similar to his ancestors. The skull and brain size indicate that he may have been able to speak. The earliest tools made were from this era. Homo habilis is known as the ‘handy man’ because he was the first to make and use tools. He was around 5 feet tall and erect.

42. Consider the following statements about Chalcolithic period

1. The use of stone tools was given up during this time
2. Chalcolithic people had the knowledge of writing.
3. Evidence of several chalcolithic cultures could be found along the river valleys.
4. Ahar is one of the important Chalcolithic sites located in Rajasthan

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)





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**Option 1 is incorrect:** The use of stone tools were never given up in chalcolithic period.

**Option 2 is incorrect:** Chalcolithic people knew spinning and weaving .However they did not know the use of writing.

**Option 3 is correct:** Many Chalcolithic cultures had grown in river valleys. Harappan civilisation is considered as part of Chalcolithic culture. In South India the river valleys of the Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra and Kaveri were settled by farming communities during this period

**Option 4 is correct:** Ahar is one of the important Chalcolithic site located in Rajasthan where people practised smelting and metallurgy

43. Consider the following statements

1. Mesolithic people lived in permanent houses
2. Neolithic people were the first to start cultivation
3. Social inequalities were present in all the three phases of stone age

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: d (None)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** Mesolithic people lived in semi permanent and temporary settlements. Whereas the Neolithic were started living in permanent houses such as thatched huts.

**Option 2 is incorrect:** Mesolithic people began to use controlled fire and in later stages started taming animals and initiated some plant cultivation though not on same scale as Neolithic age

**Option 3 is incorrect:** Chalcolithic period marks the beginning of social inequalities as chiefs lived in rectangular houses whereas others lived in rounded huts.

44. The culture of wearing mask can be found in

1. Indus valley civilisation
2. Arthashastra
3. Pre-historic civilisation
4. Vedas

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Explanation:**

**Option 1 is correct:** Excavations have revealed small hollow masks dating back to the IVC. In fact in Bihar a terracotta mask of the 4<sup>th</sup> century has also been excavated

**Option 2 is incorrect:**The Arthashastra doesn't speak about usage of any masks.

**Option 3 is correct:** Depictions of mask have been found in various rock paintings and cave paintings. Masks were probably used for hunting and taming animals and for their primeval dances.

**Option 4 is incorrect:** Vedas are not talked about masks.

45. Consider the following statements about Vedas

1. All Vedas were documented in Brahmi script
2. Sama Veda is in poetic form recited in temples
3. Atharva Veda is a collection of hymns that are used in daily life
4. Yajurveda contain hymns specifically for worshipping of gods

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** All Vedas are transmitted orally for many centuries.

**Option 2 is correct:** Sama Veda is i poetic form to facilitate singing in temples and other holy places

**Option 3 & 4 are correct:** Yajur means worship thus Yajurveda contains of prose mantras for worship rituals. The difference between the Atharveda and Yajurveda is that Atharveda contains hymns of daily life it does not cover worship hymns but however Yajurveda specifically for worshipping gods.

46. Consider the following statements about Dharmashastras

1. Vedas, Smriti and Shistachara are considered as sources of Dharma
2. Dvija is even applicable to Shudras and women



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3. There are five ashrams dividing the life of a Dvijas (both male and female)

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

**Option 1 is correct:** Dharamashastras recognises 3 sources of Dharma. They are Vedas (Shruti), Smriti (that which is remembered) texts and Shistachara (good mannerisms and practices of decent cultured people)

**Option 2 is incorrect:** The aforesaid ashrams are not applicable to women and Shudras. They are limited to Brahamana, Kshtriya and Vaishya male members only.

**Option 3 is incorrect:** The life of a male Dwija is divided into 4 ashrams. Brahmacharya (Studenthood), Grihastha (Household caretaker), Vanaprastha (Partial renunciation) and Sanyasa (Complete renunciation)

47. Consider the following statements about the polity of Rig Veda

- 1. Battle of Ten Kings was fought among the tribal communities of this time.
- 2. Vrajapati is chief commanding officer of army
- 3. Samiti was a broad-based folk assembly
- 4. Gopati office was hereditary and elected by the assembly called Samiti

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is correct:** Battle of ten kings was fought between Bharata chief Sudas on one side and ten other tribes including the famous five tribes namely the Yadu, Turasha, Puru, Anu and Druhyu.

**Option 2 is incorrect:** Vrajapathi is an officer who controlled the territory i.e like a King

**Option 3 is correct:** Samiti is a broad based folk assembly presided over by Rajan

**Option 4 is correct:** Gopati office was hereditary and he was selected from among the clan's men and was perhaps elected by the assembly called Samiti

48. Consider the following statements about the later vedic period

- 1. Guilds or organisation of merchants were known as Shresthins
- 2. Collection of taxes and tributes were done by Sangrihitri

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c (Both 1 and 2)

**Option 1 is correct:** Guilds or Organisation of merchants are known as Shresthins

**Option 2 is correct:** Collection of taxes and tributes was made mandatory and were done by Sangrihitri.

49. Consider the following statements

- 1. Bimbisara sent his royal physician Jivaka to help Pradyota
- 2. Ashoka was known for introducing Mahashilakantaka and Rathamusala
- 3. Centuries of rivalry between Maghada and Avanti was brought to end by Shishunaga
- 4. Haryanka dynasty was the first ruling dynasty of Magadha Mahajanapada

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Option 1 is correct:** Bimbisara had rivalry with Avanti's king Pradyota, but later became friends and Bimbisara even sent his royal physician Jivaka to Ujjain when Pradyota had Jaundice

**Option 2 is incorrect:** It is not Ashoka but Ajathashatru introduced the Mahashilakantaka and Rathamusala weapons into warfare

**Option 3 is correct:** Shishunaga ended the Pradyota dynasty of Avanti, ending the centuries old rivalry between their kingdoms and annexing Avanti into Magadha.

**Option 4 is incorrect:**



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### The dynasties of Magadha are

- The Brihadratha dynasty, the earliest known rulers of Magadha.
- The Pradyota dynasty (682–544 BCE), the first historical dynasty of Magadha.
- The Haryanka dynasty (544–413 BCE), the dynasty that expanded Magadha's power and territory.
- The Shaishunaga dynasty (413–345 BCE), the dynasty that overthrew the Haryankas and conquered most of northern India.
- The Nanda dynasty (345–322 BCE), the dynasty that amassed a huge army and wealth, but was defeated by Alexander the Great and Chandragupta Maurya.
- The Mauryan dynasty (322–184 BCE), the dynasty that established the first pan-Indian empire under Ashoka the Great.

50. Consider the following statements about Ajivika religion

Statement 1: The founder of Ajivika religious tradition was MakkhaliGosala

Statement 2: Differences with Mahavir was the primary reason for foundation of this religion

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Ans: a (Both statement-1 and statement-II are correct and statement II is correct explanation for statement I)

**Explanation:** Ajivika: It is an extinct Indian religious tradition. The latter is mentioned in ancient texts of Buddhism and Jainism, and it is attributed to MakkhaliGosala, a contemporary of Gautham Buddha and Mahavir. The Jain Bhagavati Sutra refers to the Ajivika founder as GosalaMankhaliputta ("son of Mankhali"). The text depicts Gosala as

having been a disciple of Mahavira's for a period of six years, after which the two fell out and parted ways. Both Jainism and Ajivika championed Asceticism.

51. Consider the following pairs about foreign travellers

Foreign traveller	Visited India during the reign of
Megasthenes	Chandragupta Maurya
Fa-Hien	Vikramaditya
Dionysus	Bindusara
Deimachus	Ashoka

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador of Seleucus 1 Nicator to Chandragupta Maurya court. He described India in his book Indica. Meghastanis was the first western person , who leave a written description of India.

**Pair 2 is correctly matched:**Faxian was a Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller who travelled by foot from china to India via central Asia->Afg->Pak->India between 399 and 412 and stayed in India for about 10 years. Fa\_hian visited India during the reign of Chandragupta 2. He visited majority sites associated with Buddhism. He visited Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, Varansai, Shravasti( where Buddha spent most of him time) and Kushinagar(where Buddha died).

He learned Sanskrit and collected Indian texts on Buddhism from Pataliputra, Oddiyana, Taxila and others. He mentions Hinayana and emerging Mahayana tradition of Buddhism. When he returning to china, he amassed a large number of Sanskrit texts on Buddhism. His travelogue " A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms" tells us that the procurement of Buddhist texts related to monastic rules is the main objective of his travel and also the need to crucial Buddhist literature in contemporary China.

**Pair 3 is incorrectly matched:** Dionysius visited the court of Ashoka

**Pair 4 is incorrectly matched:** Deimachus visited the court of Bindusara



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52. Consider the following statements

1. Kandhahar inscription talks about the construction of Sudarshan Lake by Pushyagupta
2. Saugaura copper plate inscription talks about the relief measures adopted during famine in Magadha
3. Rummendei inscription talks about the visit to Lumbini by Ashoka and his tax concessions
4. Kalinga edict mentions that “ All men are my Children”

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Option 1 is incorrect:** Girnar rock inscription of Rudradaman mentions the Sudarshan Lake constructed by Pushyagupta

**Option 2 is correct:** Saugura coper plate inscription mentions the relief measures adopted during famine in Magadha.

**Option 3 is correct:** Rummendei inscription talks about the visit of Lumbini by Ashoka and his tax concessions

**Option 4 is correct:** Kalinga edict mentions that “All men are my Children”

53. Consider the following statements about Indo-Greeks

1. Ingo-Greek rule was established in India by Demetrius
2. Indo-Greeks introduced Hellenistic art in the north-western frontier of India
3. Indo-Greeks were the first to introduce military governorship in India

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: d (1, 2 and 3)

**Option 1 is correct:** Indo-Greek rule was established in India by Demetrius

**Option 2 is correct:** They also introduced Hellenistic art in the north-western frontier of India. The best example was Gandhara art

**Option 3 is correct:** They are the 1<sup>st</sup> to introduce military governorship in India

54. Consider the following statements about the administration in Gupta rule:

1. Kingdom was divided into provinces called Bhuktis.
2. Kanchuki was the head of Bhuktis.

Identify the correct statement/s:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** During the rule of Guptas, kingdom was divided into provinces called Bhuktis. Bhuktis were divided into Vishayas.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Bhukti was headed by Bhogapati. Kanchuki was the chamberlain, an agent between the king and the council.

55. Which of the following coins were issued by the Satavahanas?

1. Gold
2. Copper
3. Potin
4. Bronze

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 2 and 3

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Satavahanas dynasty is also known as the Andhras according to the Puranas during the reign of the 2nd century to early 3rd century and at present the kingdom is situated in Telangana, in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and has extended to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. the Satavahanas were the earliest Indian rulers who issued their own coins along with the portraits of their rulers and was started with the King Gautamiputra Satakarni. The coins of the dynasty were made up of lead, copper, bronze and potin which was written in Prakrit language. The coins did not possess any fixed size or design but represented



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various symbols such as elephants, lions, horses and chaityas. However, Satavahanas did not issue gold coins.

56. From the decline of Guptas until the rise of Harshavardhana in the early seventh century, which of the following kingdoms were holding power in Northern India?

1. The Guptas of Magadha
2. The Paramaras of Malwa
3. The Pushyabhutis of Thanesar
4. The Maukharis of Kanauj
5. The Yadavas of Devagiri
6. The Maitrakas of Valabhi

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 3, 4 and 6 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 5 and 6 only

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

1. Guptas of Magadha: The Later Gupta dynasty ruled Magadha in eastern India between the 6th and 8th centuries CE, following the decline of the Imperial Guptas.

2. Paramaras of Malwa: The Paramara Dynasty ruled Malwa and surrounding areas in west-central India between the 9th and 14th centuries, which is outside the specified period.

3. Pushyabhutis of Thanesar: The Pushyabhuti Dynasty, also known as the Vardhana or Pushyabhuti Dynasty, rose in the 6th century CE, after the downfall of the Gupta Empire, and continued until 647 CE. Their kingdom was situated mainly in present-day Haryana with the capital at Thanesar.

4. Maukharis of Kanauj: The Maukharis rose as a power in the 6th century CE in northern India after the downfall of the Gupta Empire, holding power until 606 CE. Their core area was in modern-day Uttar Pradesh with the capital at Kannauj.

5. Yadavas of Devagiri: The Yadavas of Devagiri emerged much later, around the 12th to 14th centuries, which falls outside the specified period. They are in Deccan region

6. Maitrakas of Valabhi: The Maitraka dynasty ruled western India from approximately 475 to 776 CE, which partially aligns with the specified period.

57. Consider the following statements about administration in Gupta Empire:

1. Royal power was limited by the absence of firm practice of primogeniture.
2. There was no distinction between civil and criminal law.
3. Many laws continued to be based on differences in varnas.

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** During the Gupta rule, kingship was hereditary but royal power was limited by the absence of firm practice of primogeniture. The throne could not go automatically to the eldest son which created uncertainties.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The judicial system was far more developed during the era of Guptas than in the earlier times. Law books were compiled. For the first time, civil and criminal laws were clearly defined and demarcated. Theft and adultery came under criminal law. Property disputes came under civil law.

**Statement 3 is correct:** During this time, many laws continued to be based on differences in varnas. The Gupta society was divided into four varnas (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras), and each varna had its own set of laws and duties. The laws were based on the smritis (codes of law) of Narada, Vishnu, Brihaspati, and Katyayana. The Gupta rulers patronized Brahmanism and performed Vedic rituals to legitimize their authority.

58. Which among the following is a drama written by Kalidasa?

- (a) Raghuvamsam
- (b) Malavikagnimitram
- (c) Ritusamharam
- (d) Meghaduta

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Malavikagnimitram is a drama written by Kalidasa. Raghuvamsam, Ritusamharam and Meghaduta were part of Kalidasa's poetry.



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59. Consider the following statements about Acharya Nagarjuna

1. He belongs to the Vajrayana sect of Buddhism.
2. He wrote Arogyamanjari.
3. He created the idea that all is emptiness.
4. He composed the Sutra Samuccaya.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Acharya Nagarjun was a learned Buddhist of Nalanda University with profound knowledge in chemistry. He belongs to the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.

**Statement 2 is correct:** He wrote books like 'Rasaratnakar' and 'Arogyamanjari' on chemistry and medicine. It is believed that he initiated the use of mercury ash as medicine. He advocated the use of allopathy along with herbal medicine.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Nagarjuna as a Mdhyamika thinker, created the idea that all is emptiness (unyavuda).

**Statement 4 is correct:** He composed the Sutra Samuccaya (Compendium of Sutras) anthology, which contained sections from 68 sutras, the majority of which were Mahayana writings.

60. Consider the following statements about the reign of Harshavardhana:

1. The inscription at Banskhera has the king's signature and demonstrates his calligraphic abilities.
2. Banabhatta, the court poet of Harshavardhana wrote Ratnavali, a Sanskrit drama.

Identify the correct statement/s:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Harsha supported both art and education. The wording of the Banskhera and Madhuban inscriptions might have been written by

the monarch himself. The inscription at Banskhera has the king's signature and demonstrates his calligraphic abilities.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Harshavardhana was a skilled writer in his own right. He is known for his Sanskrit writings Ratnavali, Priyadarshika, and Nagananda.

61. Which of the following is/are main centres of Buddhist art during the Gupta period?

1. Sarnath
2. Mathura
3. Nalanda

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) Only 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Gupta period (4th – 6<sup>th</sup> Century CE) marks the bright period of art in India. Gupta art is marked by a high aesthetic sense and discipline. The main centres of Buddhist art during this period were Mathura, Sarnath and Nalanda in the north. The Buddhist images of Mathura and Samath are some of the best specimens of Indian art, never equaled by any art creations of later period.

**Mathura:** Mathura was one of the most important Buddhist centers in the Gupta period (4th-6th centuries CE). It was the birthplace of the Kushan dynasty, which patronized Buddhism and supported the development of the first anthropomorphic images of the Buddha

Mathura art was characterized by the use of red sandstone, the depiction of the Buddha with a serene smile and elongated ears, and the incorporation of Hindu and Jain elements. Guptas also supported Mathura art. Mathura art influenced the Buddhist art of other regions, such as Gandhara, Sarnath, and Ajanta. Mathura's importance as a Buddhist center declined after the invasion of the Huns in the 6th century CE, who destroyed many of the monasteries and sculptures.

Sarnath is a town in Uttar Pradesh, India, where Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon after attaining enlightenment. It is one of the four most important Buddhist pilgrimage sites in the



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world. Sarnath was also a center of art and culture during the Gupta dynasty (4th to 6th centuries CE), when many Buddhist sculptures and monuments were created. Sarnath was a place of learning and teaching for thousands of monks and scholars until the 12th century CE, when it was destroyed by Muslim invaders

Nalanda University was founded by **Mahayana monks Asnaga and Vasubandhu**. The university was established during the reign of the Gupta dynasty by **Kumaragupta I** in the early 5th century AD. It was a renowned mahavihara (Buddhist monastic university) in ancient Magadha (modern-day Bihar), eastern India. Nalanda played a vital role in promoting the patronage of arts and academics during the 5th and 6th century CE, a period that has since been described as the "Golden Age of India" by scholars. The university taught six major Buddhist schools and philosophies such as Yogachara and Sarvastivada as well as subjects such as Vedas, grammar, medicine, logic, mathematics, astronomy and alchemy. Nalanda may have been attacked and damaged by Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji, but it managed to remain operational for decades (or possibly even centuries) following the raids

62. In Emperor Harsha's administration, 'Prathama Kulika' is:

- (a) Chief Banker
- (b) Chief Merchant
- (c) Chief Craftsman
- (d) Leader of merchant caravan

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Important officers of Harsha's administration include:

- 1. Sreshti (Chief Banker or Merchant)
- 2. Sarthavaha (Leader of Merchant Caravans)
- 3. Prathama kulika (Chief Craftsman)
- 4. Kayasthas (Head of the scribes)

63. With reference to the accounts of Hieun Tsang during the period of Harshvardhana's rule, consider the following statements:

- 1. Pataliputra was in a state of decline.
- 2. Harsha used to spend 3/4th of the state's income for religious purposes.
- 3. Sudras were agriculturists.

4. The main source of income of the state was land-revenue.

How many of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Hieun Tsang visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana. According to Hieun Tsang, Pataliputra was in a state of decline and Prayag and Kannauj became important.

**Statement 2 is correct:** According to him, Harsha used to spend 3/4th of the state-income for religious purposes.

**Statement 3 is correct:** According to him, priests and nobles led a luxurious life and called Sudras, agriculturists.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The main source of income of the state was land-revenue which formed 1/6th of the produce. Hieun Tsang described that Harsha divided his income into four parts.

64. With reference to Dravidian style of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

- 1. Vimana is a geometrically rising stepping pyramid.
- 2. The subsidiary shrines also have vimanas.
- 3. The garbhagriha is usually found in the lowest tower of a temple.

Identify the correct statement/s:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 2 and 3

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Dravidian architecture, also known as the South Indian temple style, is a Hindu temple architectural idiom that originated in the southern Indian subcontinent, specifically in South India and Sri Lanka, and reached its pinnacle in the sixteenth century. Vimana is the main temple tower's form. It's a geometrically rising stepping pyramid.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The temple grounds were designed in the panchayatana style, with a main temple



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and four subsidiary shrines. There is only one vimana on top of the main temple. In contrast to Nagara architecture, the subsidiary shrines lack vimanas.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The garbhagriha is usually found in the lowest tower of a temple. With the passing of time and the growth of the temple population, the town's further boundary walls were built. The highest gopuram would be found in the most recent building.

65. Consider the following statements:

1. BrahmasputaSiddhanta was the first book to mention 'zero' as a number.
2. Apastamba introduced practical geometry involving acute, obtuse and right angles in 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

Identify the correct statement/s:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Brahmagupta's BrahmasputaSiddhanta was the first book to mention 'zero' as a number; thus, Brahmagupta is known as the man who discovered zero. He explained how to use zero with other numbers.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Apastamba introduced practical geometry involving acute, obtuse, and right angles in the second century BC. This knowledge aided in the construction of fire altars on which the kings sacrificed.

66. Which of the following statements about Green Crackers are correct?

1. Burning green crackers produces water vapour, which reduces the amount of dust emitted.
2. It reduces PM emissions by 30% as compared to conventional firecrackers.
3. These crackers contain the barium compounds that give them their distinctive green colour.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only

(d) None

Answer : a

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Green Crackers are fireworks that are healthy to the environment and can lessen the air pollution that conventional firecrackers produce. It produces water vapour, which reduces the amount of dust emitted.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) created these. Green crackers, also known as eco-friendly crackers, are made from alternative raw materials to have a smaller negative impact on the environment and to pose fewer health hazards.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** It has been stated that green crackers are environmentally friendly because they don't contain aluminum, barium, potassium nitrate, or carbon. Green crackers are 30% less polluting than regular ones.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Green crackers have less or no barium, and that the chemical barium nitrate is what causes the smoke and emissions that give them the green color.

67. Consider the following statements.

1. Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary harbors the highest density of Rhino in the world and highest concentration of Rhino in Assam.
2. The sanctuary also runs a successful Rhino breeding program called the "Indian Rhino vision 2020" within its premises.
3. Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the flood plains of River Manas

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: c

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for its one-horned rhinos. It harbors the highest density of Rhino in the world and second highest concentration of Rhino in Assam after Kaziranga National Park.

**Statement 2 is correct :** The sanctuary also runs a successful Rhino breeding program called the "Indian Rhino vision 2020" within its premises. The program is an ambitious effort to attain a wild





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population of at least 3,000 greater one-horned rhinos spread over seven protected areas in the state by 2020.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the flood plains of River Brahmaputra in the district of Morigaon, Assam.

68. Consider the following statements.

1. The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country.
2. It was established in 1972 under Wildlife Protection Act 1972.
3. It is under the aegis of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: b

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country. The Animal Welfare Board of India was started under the stewardship of Late Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale, well known humanitarian.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) was established in 1972 under Section 4 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

**Statement 3 is correct:** It is under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

69. Which of the following does the term 'Wolbachia Method' refer to?

- (a) A type of horticulture which involves growing plants, usually crops or medicinal plants, without soil, by using water-based mineral nutrient solutions.
- (b) Technique to create dense forests with native plants.
- (c) Controlling the viral diseases spread by mosquitoes.
- (d) Refers to any process wherein a biological system, living or dead, is employed for

removing environmental pollutants from air, water, soil etc.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Wolbachia method does not involve genetic modification of the target insect species itself. It is considered a form of biological control rather than genetic engineering. In this method, naturally occurring Wolbachia bacteria can be introduced into male population by infecting insects in a laboratory setting and then releasing them into the wild.

When these Wolbachia-infected insects mate with females that are not infected with the same strain of Wolbachia, these bacteria are passed on to their offspring through the normal reproductive process and their offspring are less likely to survive or reproduce. Since the method does not suppress mosquito populations or involve genetic modification, it is safe for humans, animals and the environment.

70. Which of the following does the term 'Diurnal Vertical Migration' refers to?

- (a) Upward movement of warm air in the hilly regions over the underlying cold air.
- (b) Upwelling of nutrient rich cold ocean water replacing the warm ocean water.
- (c) Synchronised movement of deep-sea marine animals up and down in oceanic water column over a daily cycle.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer: c

Explanation

DVM is synchronised movement of deep-sea marine animals up and down in oceanic water column over a daily cycle. Free-floating zooplanktons swim up to food-rich surface waters at night to feed when light is scarce and they are "hidden" from predators. They return to the depths before sun rises. DVM plays a pivotal role in sequestering carbon. Animals remove substantial amounts of carbon from Upper Ocean as they feed on surface dwelling plankton.

When these organisms return to deeper waters, they carry carbon with them

71. Consider the following statements.



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1. Kolkali emerged as a folk art performed in Kerala, with influences drawn from Kalaripayattu
2. In Kolkali, stick is used for executing circular movements.
3. Typically, a group of dancers move rhythmically in a circle around a ceremonial lamp named 'Nilavilakkua,'
4. Recently this has been nominated for the 'UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage of India'.

How many of the following statements are correct?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) Three only
- (d) Four only

Answer: c

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Having a historical lineage of approximately two centuries, Kolkali emerged as a folk art performed in North Malabar region of Kerala, with influences drawn from Kalaripayattu, a martial art tradition prevalent in both Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Statement 2 is correct:** In the realm of Kolkali, each participant holds a stick, executing circular movements.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Typically, a group of 12 to 24 dancers move rhythmically in a circle around a ceremonial lamp named 'Nilavilakkua,'. On occasions, this dance unfolds on a specially constructed wooden stage, thus it is also called, 'Thattinmelkalia.' The songs interwoven into Kolkali performance narrate devotional stories depicting regional deities. Traditionally an annual post-harvest celebration, Kolkali united villagers across caste and creed.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** The influence of Kolkali extends beyond Kerala's borders, influencing folk dance forms in Bengal, Gujarat, Punjab, and Maharashtra. In Tamil Nadu, it is recognized as Kolattam, while in Andhra Pradesh, it goes by the name Kolamu..This has not been nominated for the 'Unesco list of intangible cultural heritage of India'.

72. 'Salton Sea' is currently seen in the news due to

- (a) Eruption of an undersea volcano due to convergence of North American plate and Pacific plate
- (b) Introduction of an alien invasive species Prosopis Juli flora
- (c) Highest salinity levels ever found in any water body
- (d) Discovery of the greatest lithium resource of the world

Answer: d

Explanation:

In a groundbreaking study, scientists exploring Southern California's Salton Sea, the state's largest lake, have uncovered a remarkable lithium reservoir estimated to be worth \$540 billion. This 'white gold' discovery positions the United States as a potential leader in lithium production, marking a significant development for the country.

73. The term 'Zero Trust Authentication' recently seen in the news in regarding

- (a) International platform for dialogue, collaboration, and the exchange of strategic security programs and instruments.
- (b) A cyber-security approach intended to address rapidly evolving security risks faced by IT systems.
- (c) key feature in dated securities exchange facilitated by sebi
- (d) none of the above.

Answer: b

Explanation:

In response to rising cyber-attacks, Centre has established a secure e-mail system for 10,000 users across critical ministries and departments. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has designed this system, incorporating Zero Trust Authentication (ZTA).

**ZTA is a cyber-security approach intended to address rapidly evolving security risks faced by IT systems.**

It uses multi-factor authentication, continuous monitoring etc. Works on never trust, always verify principle.

NIC is under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

74.State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) Report 2023, is released by



## CPTS TEST-01 PRELIMS EXPLANATION 24-01-2024

- (a) Welthungerhilfe
- (b) World Food Programme
- (c) Food and Agriculture Organization
- (d) Project Concern International

Answer: c

Explanation:

FAO is a specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

World Food Day is celebrated every year around the world on 16th October. The day is celebrated to mark the anniversary of the founding of the FAO in 1945.

With 194 member countries and the **European Union** including India, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. It is one of the UN food aid organisations based in Rome (Italy). Its sister bodies are the **World Food Programme** and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

**Flagship Publications:**

- The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA).
- The State of the World's Forests (SOFO).
- **The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI).**
- The State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA).

75. Which of the following countries is not a member of Arctic Council?

- (a) Iceland
- (b) Finland
- (c) Sweden
- (d) Russia

Answer: c

Explanation

The Arctic Council was founded on the initiative of the Government of Finland in September 1989 where officials from the 8 Arctic Countries met in Rovaniemi, Finland, to discuss cooperative measures to protect the Arctic environment.

The members of the Arctic Council are: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia and the USA.

The main focus areas of the Arctic Council are:

- The Environment and Climate Change.
- Bio-diversity.
- Oceans.

- The indigenous Arctic peoples.

76. Ben Gurion Canal Project, recently seen in the news

- (a) connects Strait of Hormuz to Gulf of Oman.
- (b) connects Persian Gulf to Strait of Hormuz.
- (c) connects Gulf of Aqaba to Mediterranean Sea.
- (d) connects Gulf of Aden to Strait of Bab el Mandeb.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Israel is exploring a new pathway to bypass its reliance on the Egyptian-controlled Suez Canal. Israel has planned Ben Gurion Canal Project for this.

**ABOUT BEN GURION CANAL PROJECT**

- It is a proposed canal that will connect Gulf of Aqaba to Mediterranean Sea.
- It was first envisioned in 1960's to transform global maritime commerce by taking away Egypt's monopoly over Suez Canal.
- It was proposed by the State of Israel.

77. Consider the following statements about Pompe Disease.

1. A rare inherited disorder that is caused by a deficiency of the enzyme acid alpha glucosidase (GAA)
2. It results in the muscle weakness and respiratory issues

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Recently, India's first patient diagnosed with Pompe disease died. It is a rare inherited disorder that affects one child per million caused by a deficiency of the enzyme acid alpha glucosidase (GAA) which breaks down complex sugars in the body.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** It results in the accumulation of glycogen in cells, particularly in muscles.

It is the first recognized lysosomal storage disorder.



## CPTS TEST-01 PRELIMS EXPLANATION 24-01-2024

- Symptoms: Muscle weakness, respiratory issues, heart problems etc.
- Treatments: Mostly to manage the symptoms and improve the patient's quality of life.

78. Codex Alimentarius Commission is related to which of the following?

- Refer to regulations and standards implemented by countries to protect human, animal, and plant life or health from risks arising from the introduction, establishment, or spread of pests and diseases established by the (WTO)
- International treaty governing the movements of Living Modified Organisms (Imos) resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another.
- Is an international food standards body established jointly by WHO and FAO which is a collection of standards, guidelines and codes of practice to ensure fair practices in international food trade
- None of the above.

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Codex Alimentarius Commission was established in 1963 by the FAO and the WHO to address concerns about the international food trade and the need for harmonized food standards.

Currently, the Codex Alimentarius Commission has 189 Codex Members made up of 188 Member Countries and 1 Member Organization (The European Union). India became a member of Codex Alimentarius in 1964.

The primary objective of the Codex Alimentarius Commission is to develop international food standards, guidelines, and codes of practice to ensure the safety, quality, and fairness of international food trade.

79. The terms Casgevy and Lyfgenia seen in the news is related to which of the following?

- robotic spacecrafts sent to study Saturn and its complex system of rings and moons
- first cell-based gene therapies, approved for treatment of Sickle cell Disease.

(c) species of a kind of psychotropic mushrooms discovered in the North Eastern India.

(d) potentially habitable exoplanets twice the size of Earth.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved two milestone treatments, Casgevy and Lyfgenia, representing the first cell-based gene therapies for the treatment of sickle cell disease (SCD) in patients 12 years and older.

- Sickle cell disease is a group of inherited blood disorders affecting approximately 100,000 people in the U.S. It is most common in African Americans and, while less prevalent, also affects Hispanic Americans.
- The primary problem in sickle cell disease is a mutation in hemoglobin, a protein found in red blood cells that delivers oxygen to the body's tissues. This mutation causes red blood cells to develop a crescent or "sickle" shape. These sickled red blood cells restrict the flow in blood vessels and limit oxygen delivery to the body's tissues, leading to severe pain and organ damage called vaso-occlusive events (VOEs) or vaso-occlusive crises (VOCs).
- The recurrence of these events or crises can lead to life-threatening disabilities and/or early death.

80. Consider the following statements.

- Lokayukta is an anti-corruption authority constituted at the state level to look into cases of corruption against certain categories of public servants at state level.
- In 1966, second Administrative Reform Committee (ARC) recommended the establishment a Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayukta at the State level.
- The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provides for establishment of the office of lokayukta through State Legislation.
- Odisha was the first state to establish Lokayukta in 1971 followed by Maharashtra.

How many of the above given statements are incorrect?

- 1 only



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- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Answer: b

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Lokayukta (also Lok Ayukta) is the Indian Parliamentary Ombudsman, executed into power, through and for, each of the State Governments of India and as the Lokayukta is an anti-corruption authority constituted at the state level and it investigates allegations of corruption and mal-administration in contradiction of public servants and is tasked with speedy redressal of public grievances.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Its origin can be traced to the Ombudsmen in Scandinavian countries. In 1966, first Administrative Reform Committee (ARC) recommended the establishment a Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayukta at the State level.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provides for establishment of the office of lokayukta through State Legislation

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** Maharashtra was the first state to establish Lokayukta in 1971 followed by Odisha.

81. Article 99 of UN Charter deals with

- (a) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
- (b) The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.
- (c) Empowers Secretary General of UN to bring attention to UN Security Council regarding matters, in his opinion, that could impend Humanitarian crisis
- (d) A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly

Answer: c

Explanation:

Article 99 of the UN Charter, invoked for the first time in decades as Israel attacks Gaza

- Article 99 is a provision within the United Nations Charter, serving as the U.N.'s constitution.
- It empowers the secretary-general to bring attention to the Security Council about matters that, in their opinion, could threaten international peace and security.
- Article 99 is considered discretionary, allowing the Secretary-General to highlight critical issues, and it requires the Security Council's attention when invoked.
- This article has been sparingly used, with previous invocations including addressing the upheaval in the Republic of the Congo in 1960, Tunisia's complaint against France's military actions in 1961, and the creation of Bangladesh in 1971

82. The term Green Leaf Volatiles (GLV) seen in the news is related to

- (a) a private startup to catalyze projects having a negative feedback affect on the environment.
- (b) plants sensing compounds released by damaged plants to let other plants know that danger is near.
- (c) thorn like structures on the leaf and stem structures on the plant as a defense mechanism to ward of hostile organisms
- (d) None of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

- For the first time, scientists were able to visualize plants sensing compounds called GLVs, released by damaged plants to let other plants know that danger is near.
  - This allows other plants to make themselves less palatable or even indigestible to insect attackers.
  - GLVs are a short chain (six carbon atoms) group of alcohols, acetates, and aldehydes. They are derived from fatty acids.
- GLVs are common constituents of herbivore infested plant volatiles.
- GLVs play an important role in plant defense.



# EKAM IAS ACADEMY, HYDERABAD

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## CPTS TEST-01 PRELIMS EXPLANATION 24-01-2024

83. Match the following Pairs

1. Bomkai           A- Kerala
2. Kasavu           B- Rajasthan
3. Dabu             C- Gujarat
4. Patola            D- Odisha

Select the correct answer

- (a) 1-A,2-B,3-C,4-D
- (b) 1-D,2-A,3-B,4-C
- (c) 1-D,2-A,3-C,4-B
- (d) 1-A,2-C,3-B,4-D

Ans: b

Traditional Regional Sarees	Produced mainly in	Details
Pochampalli	Andhra Pradesh	Silk and cotton saree with intricate motifs and geometric ikat style of dyeing. Air India airlines crew wears this saree.
Patola	Patan, Gujarat	Rich handloom sarees
Baluchari	Murshidabad, West Bengal	Depicts ancient stories on its border and pallu. Silk threads are extensively used.
Tanchoi Brocades	Varanasi	A kind of banarasi saree where weaving technique involves a single or double warp and two to five colors on the weft on Silk fabric.
Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh	Silk, Zari and Cotton woven together to make a fabric

		that is lighter than a feather. It is a see through saree.
Ilkal	Karnataka	Use of kasuti embroidery with chariot and elephant as common motifs.
Tant	West Bengal	Crisp cotton, printed saree.
Nauvari	Maharashtra	A single nine yard sari also known as Kasta saree.
Bomkai	Odisha	Silk and cotton saree with ikat, embroidery and intricate thread work.
Konrad	Tamil Nadu	Fabric usually has either stripes or checks and a wide border along with motifs of animals and natural elements. It is also called a temple saree.
Kosa	Chhattisgarh	A silk saree
Paithani	Maharashtra	Silk saree embroidered with gold colour thread and use of parrot as motif.
Kalamkari	Andhra Pradesh	Use of pen for painting designs.
Kasavu	Kerala	Saree characterized by thick golden border.



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## CPTS TEST-01 PRELIMS EXPLANATION 24-01-2024

Dabu	Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	Dabu is an ancient mud resist hand block printing technique used on cotton fabric.
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84. Consider the following Pairs

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Red Notice    | A- Modus operandi      |
| 2. Yellow Notice | B- Unidentified Bodies |
| 3. Purple Notice | C- Wanted Persons      |
| 4. Black Notice  | D- Missing persons     |

Match the following Interpol notices

- (a) 1-C,2-D,3-A,4-B  
 (b) 1-D,2-A,3-B,4-B  
 (c) 1-D,2-A,3-C,4-B  
 (d) 1-C,2-D,3-B,4-D

Answer: a

Explanation:

About International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO -INTERPOL)

- It was formally created in 1923, as International
- Criminal Police Commission (ICPC)
  - In 1956, a modernized constitution was adopted and
- ICPC became the ICPO – INTERPOL. • Headquarter: Lyon (France)
  - General Assembly: It is INTERPOL’s supreme governing body, that meets once a year, comprising representatives from each member country.
  - Membership: 196 member countries, including India.
- India joined INTERPOL in 1949.

85. Choose the correct answer with respect to Etikoppaka Toys

1. These toys are made in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
2. Etikoppaka Toy is a Geographical Indication (GI) tagged product.
3. These toys have no sharp edges and are rounded on all sides.

How many of the following statements are incorrect?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) Three only
- (d) None

Answer: d

Explanation:

About Etikoppaka toys:

Statement 1 is correct: These are traditional toys made by artisans of Etikoppaka village located on the banks of Varaha River in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement 2 is correct: These toys are made out of wood and are coloured with natural dyes derived from seeds, lacquer, bark, roots and leaves. The artisans mainly use the wood from trees known as 'ankudu' (Wrightia Tinctoria) that is soft in nature. These toys have no sharp edges. They are rounded on all sides.

Statement 3 is correct: Etikoppaka toys received Geographical Indication (GI) tag IN 2017.

They are called as lacquer toys because

- While making the Etikoppaka toys, lac, a colourless resinous secretion of numerous insects, is used.
- The already prepared vegetable dyes are further mixed to the lac, during the process of oxidation.
- After this process, the end product obtained is rich and colored lacquer.
- The lac dye is used for decorating the Etikoppaka toys, which are exported all over the world.
- Thus, the toys are also called lacquer toys because of the application of lacquer coating.

86. Simplify the expression  $(3^4 \times 5^2) - (2^5 \times 3^2) \div 2^3 \times 5^2$

- a) 867 / 100
- b) 1737 / 200
- c) 433 / 100
- d) 1153 / 200

Answer: B

87. Find the remainder when  $7^{17}$  is divided by 11.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 5



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d) 7

Answer: C

88. If  $n$  is a positive integer such that  $2^n + 2^{n+1} = 192$   
Find the value of  $n$ ?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 7

Answer: B

89. If  $p$  and  $q$  are prime numbers such that  $p + q = 50$   
then find the value of  $p$  and  $q$

- a)  $p = 17 : q = 33$
- b)  $p = 19 : q = 31$
- c)  $p = 23 : q = 27$
- d)  $p = 29 : q = 21$

Answer: C

90. If the product of 2 consecutive odd integers is 143,  
what is the smaller integer?

- a) 9
- b) 11
- c) 13
- d) 15

Answer: B

91. A shopkeeper increases the price of a commodity  
by 40%. If the new price is then reduced by 20%,  
what is the overall percentage change in the price?

- a) 20 %
- b) 16%
- c) 12%
- d) 8%

Answer: C

92. If the price of a product increases by 15%, by what  
percentage should it be reduced to bring it back to the  
original price?

- a) 12% appr $x$
- b) 13% appr $x$
- c) 14% appr $x$
- d) 15% appr $x$

Answer: D

93. A sum of money doubles itself in 5 years at a  
certain rate of interest. In how many years will it triple  
itself at the same rate of interest?

- a) 7.5 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 12.5 years
- d) 15 years

Answer: B

94. In a class, 30% of the students play cricket, 40%  
play football, and 20% play both cricket and football.  
What percentage of the class plays either cricket or  
football?

- a) 50%
- b) 60%
- c) 70%
- d) 80%

Answer: A

95. The price of a laptop is increased by 20%, and  
then it is reduced by 10%. If the final price is Rs.  
36,000, what was the original price?

- a) 30,000
- b) 32,000
- c) 35,000
- d) 40,000

Answer: C

96. The ratio of the present ages of A and B is 4:5. If  
sum of their ages is 54 years, what is the age of B?

- a) 18
- b) 20
- c) 24
- d) 30

Answer: D

97. In a mixture of milk and water, the ratio of milk  
to water is 3:2. If the total mixture is 50 liters, how  
many liters of water are in the mixture?

- a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 20
- d) 25

Answer: C

98. A recipe requires mixing sugar and flour in the  
ratio of 2:5. If you need 500 grams of the mixture,  
how much sugar should be used?

- a) 100 grams
- b) 150 grams
- c) 200 grams





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d) 250 grams

Answer: C

99. The ratio of number of boys to girls in a class is 3:4. If there are 30 girls in the class, how many boys are there?

a) 15

b) 18

c) 20

d) none of the above

Answer: D

100. In a mixture, the ratio of milk to water is 5:2. If the total mixture is 63 liters, how many liters of water in the mixture?

a) 18

b) 21

c) 27

d) 36

Answer: A

